

WARS, PAST AND PRESENT, CAST GLOOM OVER EUROPE

(Continued from page 17.)

peninsula and settled even in remote parts of Greece. In the Seventh century, Turanians entered the peninsula and established the Bulgarian kingdom.

For centuries these Slavs continued to settle the land, and in the Eleventh and Twelfth centuries the kingdom of Bulgaria attained its greatest powers holding control over all the northern country as well as over Albania, Macedonia and Thrace. In 1330, the Servians succeeded in overcoming the Bulgarians, and assumed control over the entire northern Balkan country and for forty years had full sway and absolute dominion over the territory.

In the middle of the Fourteenth century the Turks came into the peninsula, and after years of continuous warfare, the sultan's horse of war riors practically obliterated the Balkan states. Then followed a terrifying conquest by the Turk, and the Christian people of this part of Europe were under the domain of the Turkish throne. From 1453, Serbia and its surrounding states formed an immediate province of Turkey for three hundred and thirty years. For another century there was a succession of Turkish triumphs. Hungary became a province, and Italy and Poland were raided. Oppression and corruption followed the ascendancy of the Sultan in Europe, and Persia on the east began the struggle to turn back the Turk. In the west, the Christian nations became stronger and after Russia obtained considerable territory on the Black sea, the waning of Turkish power began and in the Nineteenth century Turkey had lost much of its former power, and there was revolt everywhere in all of its possessions. In 1877, Serbia secured liberty from Turkey. In 1878, the Bulgarians revolted against Turkey and Montenegro, and Serbia allied with Turkey. Russia joined with Bulgaria and Turkey was completely defeated. But it is claimed Russia began at once the effort to control the section, and these century old incidents are given as one of the causes which led to the present conflict. In 1881 there began a series of controversies and racial conflicts which have made great changes in both governments and countries. In this year Greece began the invasion of Turkey, and the Powers, stepping in, forced Turkey to cede a strip of territory and end the strife.

In 1885, Roumelia annexed itself to Bulgaria and Serbia, which by this time became jealous of Bulgaria, stood Turkey when it sought to reoccupy Roumelia. Austria stopped in and stopped the war. Greece next wanted Crete, and again the Powers had to intervene and adjust the matter. The beginning of Turkey's decline Russia and Austria have been bent on controlling the commerce of Armenia and the Black Sea. In the turmoil and trouble in this section of the world these two powers, the Russians and the Slav, have been at odds, and the present war is the direct result. In 1903 Bulgaria announced its independence, and Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 1911 Italy became entangled in a "neighboring" war with Turkey, and this gave the Balkan states a long-looked-for opportunity to help themselves to more territory, to secure the liberation of their brothers under the Turkish rule, and to eject Mohammedanism from Europe. In June there was an uprising in Albania and a revolt in Macedonia.

Finally the massacre of the Christians in Macedonia by Mohammedans aroused the Greek Christians. The war fever spread over the Balkans in the summer and fall of 1913. A mobilization of all states was ordered, and fighting along the borders began in an effort to drive the Turk from the country. Turkey was slowly driven back and the end of the war in 1913 found the terror of Christianity practically restricted to Constantinople and adjacent country. The quarrel now came over the disposition of the captured territory, Turkey's old holdings. The powers affected the formation of the new state of Albania, which kept Serbia from the Adriatic. Bulgaria claimed Salonica, but as it had failed to reach there, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania combined, and all it received was a declaration of its frontier. Turkey still held Constantinople and the Dardanelles; Serbia, Greece and Montenegro gained considerably, but the great powers so laid the lines down that the situation remains unchanged, and the relative strength of the Balkans is the same. Russia evidently had the upper hand in the Balkans, as it controlled Bulgaria and is allied with Serbia. It was approaching the Dardanelles and an outlet to the Mediterranean. Serbia has the moral support of Roumania and all the great Slav world, headed by the most powerful of all Slav nations, Russia. The Austrian war move was not made without the knowledge of Germany.

From the inception of this now titanic struggle, involving the millions and which no one can foresee the end, the war spirit has enveloped all of Europe. One by one the nations leap into the fray. Germany, the ally of Belgium, violates the neutrality of this country and arouses the antagonism of a member of its allied alliance. Serbia has checked the advance of the Austrians and Italy breaks its triple alliance and joins hands against Austria, her hereditary enemy, and Japan seizes an opening in China and declares war practically on Germany, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands are in a fighting footing. The war is one of countless numbers and death dealing machine guns and destructive explosives dropped from on high are making the soils run red with blood of the soldiers of Europe. Less than a century ago on the south of Belgium, the great battle of Waterloo was fought. It shocked the world and it was believed the frightful toll of death would stop the brutal carnage of nations. Waterloo was small in comparison to the war of 1914. The battle lasted only eight hours and covered only

miles, and there are millions in the destruction of property will stagger humanity. The costs of other wars is told in the figures below and the greatest pales into insignificance when the costs of this war of Europe is counted:

Wars	Duration in Days	Loss of Life	Financial Loss
England-France (1793-1815)	1,168	1,900,000	\$3,250,000,000
Crimean War (1854-1856)	724	485,000	1,525,000,000
U. S. Civil War (1861-1865)	436	656,000	3,700,000,000
Franco-German (1870-1871)	405	290,000	1,580,000,000
Russo-Turkish (1877-1878)	324	180,000	1,250,000,000
U. S. Spain (1898)	101	2,109	165,000,000
Boxer War (1899-1902)	962	90,898	1,000,100,000
Russo-Japanese (1904-1905)	576	258,900	2,250,000,000
Balkan Wars (1912-1913)	302	145,000	200,000,000

The national debts of the countries, with the annual interest of each, furnish figures for thought.

Country	National Debt	Interest
Austria-Hungary	\$3,612,389,000	\$144,496,000
France	\$2,864,435,000	\$192,762,000
Germany	\$2,284,158,000	\$143,811,000
Russia	\$2,007,071,000	\$180,283,000
Serbia	\$156,886,221	\$6,115,000
England	\$3,259,577,000	\$101,000,000

Principal Events Leading to War.
Sunday, June 28.—Archduke Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his consort, assassinated in Bosnia by a Serbian nationalist.

Monday, July 22.—Austria demands reparation of Serbia for the death of the archduke, but Serbia attempts to disprove the charge and thereby is declared to be unsatisfactory to Austria-Hungary.

Thursday, July 23.—Austria-Hungary sends an ultimatum to Serbia.

Saturday, July 25.—Serbia agrees to accept all demands of Austria-Hungary except that the alleged offenders be tried before Austrian officers.

Sunday, July 26.—The case is handed over to the German emperor of the impending trouble between Serbia and Austria-Hungary.

Monday, July 27.—Great Britain proposes that mediation be offered Austria and Serbia and proposed that Germany act. Greece offers Serbia aid in the event of war.

Tuesday, July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia and at once begins reparation for injury.

Friday, July 31.—The czar of Russia issues plans to mobilize the Russian army as an ally of Serbia, and Germany demands the mobilization of Russia. Russia declines to cease mobilization.

Saturday, August 1.—Germany declares war on Russia and issues orders for mobilization of all forces. France begins mobilization.

Sunday, August 2.—Germany starts troops through Belgium to reach France. Great Britain demands of Germany that the neutrality of Belgium be respected.

Monday, August 3.—The German emperor declares the proposal to respect neutrality of Belgium and starts three armies against France.

Tuesday, August 4.—Great Britain sends an ultimatum to Germany. Germany declares war on France and Great Britain. Great Britain declares a state of war with Germany.

Thursday, August 6.—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

The Following Statistics Give the Strength on Land, on Sea, in the Air and Under Water of the Combatants:

GREAT BRITAIN.	
Battleships	68
Cruisers	110
Destroyers	218
Torpedoes	74
Submarines	295
Infantry (men)	798,700
Cavalry (troops)	15,000
Artillery (field guns)	1,170
Dirigibles	7
Aeroplanes	362

FRANCE.	
Battleships	31
Cruisers	30
Destroyers	83
Torpedoes	153
Submarines	532
Infantry (men)	4,000,000
Cavalry (troops)	66,750
Artillery (field guns)	2,936
Dirigibles	16
Aeroplanes	800

RUSSIA.	
Battleships	8
Cruisers	14
Destroyers	105
Torpedoes	25
Submarines	510
Infantry (men)	5,500,000
Cavalry (troops)	11,825
Artillery (field guns)	4,422
Dirigibles	13
Aeroplanes	500

GERMANY.	
Battleships	37
Cruisers	48
Destroyers	142
Torpedoes	47
Submarines	522
Infantry (men)	5,200,000
Cavalry (troops)	76,500
Artillery (field guns)	3,866
Dirigibles	26
Aeroplanes	700

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.	
Battleships	11
Cruisers	7
Destroyers	19
Torpedoes	53
Submarines	5
Infantry (men)	2,000,000
Cavalry (troops)	37,980
Artillery (field guns)	1,864
Dirigibles	6
Aeroplanes	150

ITALY.	
Battleships	11
Cruisers	16
Destroyers	36
Torpedoes	70
Submarines	162
Infantry (men)	1,200,000
Cavalry (troops)	20,880
Artillery (field guns)	1,470
Dirigibles	11
Aeroplanes	230

The Aeroplane or the Balloon?
The great conflict now raging among the powers of Europe promises not only to be a struggle for supremacy on land and sea but for the supremacy in the air as well.

France, Russia and England will send their vast air fleets against the giant Zeppelins of the Germans.

In a measure the present European war will settle for all time the relative merits of the aeroplane and the

balloon. Germany had a fighting force of over 520,000 men in the field at once. The French had confidently expected to be able to mobilize 500,000 men instantly, but found that only 250,000 were available for military movements during August.

After the first conflict at Saarbrueck on August 2, in which the French were victorious, there occurred a fierce attack on the German advance guard near Weissenburg in Alsace. The French troops rallied with heavy loss. The German invasion progressed rapidly.

First Balloons as War Craft.

In battle after battle the French inflicted losses much heavier than their own upon the enemy, but were each time defeated. Finally, on September 2, the French emperor and all the army under his command were captured at the battle of Sedan. There was one army left in France, but it was bottled up in the fortified city of Metz, under the command of Marshal Bazaine, who, after a daring attempt at a sortie, was forced to capitulate on October 27.

The German troops now had an open road to Paris and they invested the capital at once. The Parisians had proclaimed a republic after Napoleon's downfall at Sedan, and organized a government for national defense, of which Leon Gambetta, the great French statesman, was one of the chiefs.

Gambetta put aeroplanes, which are playing so striking a part in the present conflict, to the first use. He used them to escape from Paris.

He escaped from beleaguered Paris in a balloon and attempted to raise more troops in the south of France. But this dramatic feat was vain, and by the last of January, 1911, Paris was at the point of starvation and was forced to capitulate.

The amazing evasions of the victorious Germans, in the huge indemnity they required, and their annihilation of Alsace-Lorraine, have never been forgotten by France. The hates and fears and alliances which sprang up throughout Europe as a direct result of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 are, together with the vengeful spirit of France, some of the most prominent causes in this terrible European conflagration of 1914.

Surgery in Modern Warfare.
The eyes of the medical world are fixed on the awful problems involved in properly caring for the immense number of wounded that will shortly have to be removed from the battlefields of this war.

We have perfected the means of killing and wounding men until nobody more could possibly be expected. Machine guns of all kinds can now mow soldiers down by the hundreds and thousands, but each of these whom killed has to be cared for individually and we cannot cure them by machinery, nor in large numbers, but each individual case will require expert care and the special consideration of trained hands and brains.

The new arms and new bullets have added to the destructiveness of war, but have multiplied the surgical problems and have made military surgery a special study for which, fortunately for humanity, there is not much experience provided, although unfortunately for those who have to be treated right now surgeons will have to do their best under pressure from time and the number of their patients and conditions that are little suited for scientific surgery.

Prof. Octave Laurent, who spent eleven months campaigning with the Bulgarian armies during the recent war in the Balkans, has just published the story of his surgical experiences, and from this some idea of the gruesome work before the military surgeons of Europe can be obtained, although probably even this fails to give any adequate notion of the surgical experiences that will be forced upon the army surgeons. Professor Laurent declares that ordinary civil surgery furnishes no real training for modern military surgery, and that the surgeon must literally train himself and do the best that he can. The wounds inflicted by modern bullets are quite different from those that have been so carefully studied and so much written about in the past, and only his knowledge of the general principles of surgery and his own common sense and power to meet emergencies of all kinds will be helpful to the surgeon in the unusual conditions that present themselves.

As Professor Laurent himself is a well known professor of surgery and the author of a text-book on the subject which has gone through three editions and which has been translated into several modern languages, his opinions on this subject are well worthy of consideration. His experiences have been presented to French medical societies, and his observations have been the subject of serious discussion that has always recognized the value of his work. He is the surgeon to the hospital of St. John at Brussels, and his Balkan experiences will now be of the greatest value for his countrymen in the war which has been so suddenly thrust on them, although, when his book on the campaign in Bulgaria was issued, a few weeks ago, there seemed to be no sign at all that Belgian surgeons would so soon have to know everything available with regard to the wounds of modern warfare.

There is no doubt that there will be a vast number of wounded to care for. The experience of the Balkans was that there were about four wounded for every soldier killed. The wounds are usually inflicted by the ordinary infantry arm, while most of the dead are killed by the artillery. About three out of four soldiers wounded by the infantry survive. Nearly three out of four of those wounded by the artillery have fatal wounds inflicted.

Artillery Does Greatest Injury.
More than one-half of the fatal injuries in the Balkan campaigns came from the artillery. Out of one hundred killed and wounded, twelve would be killed by shrapnel, fifteen to twenty wounded by shrapnel, eight killed by the infantry and some sixty

by the modern training of soldiers—at least so far as the experience in the Balkans went—a man's weight in lead to kill him. Many millions of balls were fired for the thousands wounded and killed.

Modern high velocity projectiles make very different wounds from the old musket balls and even very different surgical lesions from those that were seen during the Franco-Prussian war or even the Russo-Turkish war in 1876. The modern bullet, with very high initial velocity, produces certain serious consequences never before seen. Its power for harm is simply enormous. The average ball from one of the new modern rifles will at 600 meters distance, that is nearly two-fifths of a mile, pass through three men. It will penetrate a single man at a distance of 1500 meters, that is nearly a mile. At more than a mile it will pass through the skull, making clean wounds of entrance and exit in both bony plates. It can produce a serious even a fatal wound in the abdominal region at a distance of 3500 meters, that is considerably more than two miles. Fortunately, owing to the circumstances of modern war, it is usually at these rather long distances that the wounds are produced. When the effects are at shorter range the effects are often awful to contemplate.

The awful penetrating power of the modern bullet will be very well realized from some of the accounts of the surgery of Professor Laurent in his book to which they have been sub-

jected, and in the meantime they furnish many opportunities for the invasion of infectious elements of any kind that may happen to be present in the neighborhood. The wounds are seldom infected at the moment they are made, but infection readily occurs afterwards, and is often very serious if not fatal.

The explosive manifestations of a modern bullet at short range makes sad havoc, particularly in wounds of the brain. Matignon describes a series of wounds of the head made in the course of storming operations in which the defenders were wounded as they put their heads for a moment above the upper edge of the fortifications. As the storming party was only some 500 feet away when the wounds were inflicted, the effect was almost incredibly severe.

Portions of the cranium were blown away entirely and there was sometimes an almost absolute emptying of the skull cavity of its brain substance. The brain itself actually seemed to blow up by a sort of hydrodynamic action and be scattered entirely outside the cranium. In these cases the distance from which the wound is inflicted must be very short. The storming of redoubts and forts has taken on this new danger as a consequence of the improvements in armaments.

The cruiser Maryland on duty in Mexican waters sailed for San Francisco.

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1910 Cadillac, 5-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	500
1911 Cadillac, 5-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	800
1912 Cadillac, 5-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	1000
1913 Cadillac, 5-pass.	4-cyl., 50 H. P.	1350
1913 Cadillac, 2-pass.	4-cyl., 50 H. P.	1000
1912 Chalmers, 5-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	750
1911 E. M. F., 4-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	500
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1911 Ford, 2-pass.	4-cyl., 20 H. P.	350
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1910 Mitchell, 5-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	300
1912 Oakland, 2-pass.	4-cyl., 30 H. P.	500
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